

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED
EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.
At the Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce
and Nassau-streets, opposite the City Hall.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

OFFICE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

VOL. V. NO. 74.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1845.

Washington—Proscription—McNulty—Consulates—Mr. Buchanan—John C. Rives, &c.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1845.

A funeral page to-day, in honor of General Jackson—to-day, a hecatomb of ruined hopes and impoverished families, to the glorification of the system of Proscription which he introduced. Contracts teach us how to correct our estimates of men and things; and some who affected, but a few days since, to grieve for the desolation of the Hernitaige, are already brahaming an unaffected curse to the memory of the departed. This day terminates the fiscal year, and the question universally asked in our streets, is "Who goes out to-day?" Has the political guillotine been busy at work? Therefore, the last day of the month, when every clerk in the several Departments receives his monthly pay, has been looked for with eagerness and welcomed with security—but now, that it has become the day of execution gloomy forebodings thickened as it approaches—Every man is trembling for his office; and it is believed that a number will be turned out before the Sun sets. While I am writing, there is an awful pause. No one has yet been paid, and the greatest secrecy is observed as to the intentions of the Dispensaries of offices. Mr. Hauger, the second Auditor, is marked for removal! His case, however, will not excite much sympathy. Only celebrated for the obstacles he has uniformly thrown in the way of his just and suffering complainant, he has retained his office during the greater portion of his life, has saved considerable money, and placed all his sons in lucrative offices under the government. To Mr. Pease, the third Auditor, who is also removed, we have given a little time since its circulation as to his removal—a little over two centuries back, with respect to the Colonization of what are now the United States, and four years ago with regard to the seaboard. It did not daunt the Pilgrim Fathers, or stifle the genius of Fulton; we hear not its shrill note.

"And murmur while they smile."

Should I hear of any removals up to the closing of the mail, I will communicate them.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Some of the Southern people seem to wonder that this once glorious day has begun to be neglected by our people—in many places "not celebrated at all." Why should it be otherwise? We are in the face of man, living in a world of misery, as far from the path of salvation as ever. The world who could not claim the Declaration of American Independence as his—and the American Union as the Paladium of Freedom and Equal Rights. Our fathers taught that Liberty and the Slave would never be found together; and the slaves would perish.

The slaves now triumphs over even those libertines which we abhorred under the British yoke; taxation and representation are yet *severed*, and the liberty of speech and the press, hush'd corpus, and trial by jury are lost. The blood of '76 was shed in vain; the Americans are the slaves of slavery.

The following brief article contains much and suggests more, which on this day is worthy of deep and earnest consideration:

"*THE ARRIVAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.*—By the Ohio Phœnix has broken down—how truly, we know not; and its heart is rejoiced by assurances from the Pittsburgh Gazette that the "Triumphant" Phœnix, another attempt to realize Industrial Association in Ohio, is so burthened with debt incurred for its land, that it will soon be compelled to break up. All this may be true, though we doubt it. Whereupon the Courier proceeds to remind us that the Sylvanis, (Pa.) and Ontario Union experiments have failed, and thence moralizes, à la Courier, on the absurdity and impolicy of Association. This sort of argument was current, a little over two centuries back, with respect to the Colonization of what are now the United States, and four years ago with regard to the seaboard. It did not daunt the Pilgrim Fathers, or stifle the genius of Fulton; we hear not its shrill note.

As the Courier never hears of any attempt at Association unless it is reported to be in trouble, we may be allowed to inform it that there are at this moment at least *thirty* such attempts in progress, in different States, from Massachusetts to Wisconsin, and there are doubtless others of which we have no knowledge. Not one of them is or ever has been commenced under circumstances which have induced or could induce a scientific Association to predict its success, except as a bare possibility. Every one within our knowledge has commenced without a tithe of the means necessary to ensure success, wanting almost every thing, and weighed down with a heavy mortgage on the land it occupies. We believe there has been no single instance of failure which could have been averted on a decent piece of land paid for. Yet it has all along been proclaimed by the advocates of the system that a capital of \$100,000 is indispensable to ensure success, and that commences with little or nothing, can only succeed through a combination of energy, capacity, fitness, endurance and good fortune, which can very rarely be realized and must not be counted on. Every beginning has been made in the face of such declarations, a hundred times repeated.

The Courier winds up as follows:

"We trust the failures which have already occurred will prove sufficient to open the eyes of all to the futility of the scheme. That the leaders of the project, who have invented whatever is called capital, are not to be trifled with, it, above all else, is scarcely as yet to be expected. They will doubtless charge the unquestioned failures that have occurred to accident or defective arrangements; but the number of their dunces must daily grow, but surely become convinced that *they* industry, beauty and economy, and not upon any new mechanical arrangements, must they depend for success."

The French Princess, who, in a time of famine, wondered why people would starve, declaring that she could eat plain beef, or even bread, rather than starve, was not up to this touch of the Courier. Why, right here in this City of New York, to-day, there are many thousands of human beings, anxious for work on any terms which will yield them a bare subsistence, and unable to find it. Many thousands more are hard at work, from morning to midnight, for wages which barely keep the breath of life in them and their helpless children. There are very many families of six to eight persons, of whom all are able work faithfully whenever they can get work, whose entire weekly income is less than three dollars on the average, out of which they must pay a City rent and City prices for their food, clothing and medicine. Men! if you have not your heart, at least respect others' feelings, not to keep in insult of human misery by your cant about industry and economy! Give the poor a real education, work to do, and fair wages for doing it—secure these to all who need them—and you will have done just what the Associationists are ardently struggling for, under the fire of your deadly enmity and incessant misrepresentations. If you know or can devise any better way than their's of securing the great end they aim at—opportunity and a just recompence to all—go to work and promote it in your own way—they will not oppose nor malign you for differing from them, but they bid God speed. But if you will do nothing to remove the mass of Human misery which wait of Employment and of just Reward occasion, you ought at least not to hinder those who are trying to do something, in the best way they know; nor should you insult the misfortunes of the destitute by commanding to them that "industry" which they have no opportunity to practice.

WARNING TO LIBERTINES.—The Alton Telegraph says: "A heavy verdict was rendered against Dr. David T. Doty, for the seduction of his daughter. The doctor was poor and fatherless; the seducer a man of property. The Telegraph adds: "The verdict received with much satisfaction, and furnished conclusive evidence of the existence of a true type of public prostitution in this County. It will be kept up, if possible, in the same manner, and the example set by the State of New York Pennsylvania and Connecticut, and make seduction a criminal offence, punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary. This is the *widest punishment* that should be inflicted, and will alone put an end to the open and unmitigated licentiousness of the prostitute."

The Lowell Courier, speaking of the new framing frame which we noticed recently, says: "The frame is now in operation on the Hamilton Corporation. It is a very beautiful machine. It was invented by Mr. J. C. Rives, of Paterson, New-Jersey. It spins a greater quantity of yarn in less time, and uses less power than the old spinning frame; but whether it will supersede our use is by no means a settled point."

During the severest period of the thunder shower yesterday morning—the darkness being almost imperceptible during the brief intervals of lighting, a train towing the boat C. Remington, walked off the aqueduct near the middle, in consequence of which the driver, Almon H. Smith, of German Flats, was drowned. (Rochester Ad., 1st inst.)

WESTERN RIVERS.—At the latest accounts, the Wahab was very high, the Illinois river was rising, and the Missouri was rising rapidly, and the Mississippi was swelling, and had commenced running into the collars. St. Louis, and overflowing the banks on the Illinois side, so that it was running copiously, and fears were excited of inundation.

THE Lowell Courier, speaking of the new framing frame which we noticed recently, says: "The frame is now in operation on the Hamilton Corporation. It is a very beautiful machine. It was invented by Mr. J. C. Rives, of Paterson, New-Jersey. It spins a greater quantity of yarn in less time, and uses less power than the old spinning frame; but whether it will supersede our use is by no means a settled point."

During the severest period of the thunder shower yesterday morning—the darkness being almost imperceptible during the brief intervals of lighting, a train towing the boat C. Remington, walked off the aqueduct near the middle, in consequence of which the driver, Almon H. Smith, of German Flats, was drowned. (Rochester Ad., 1st inst.)

THE Lowell Courier, speaking of the new framing frame which we noticed recently, says: "The frame is now in operation on the Hamilton Corporation. It is a very beautiful machine. It was invented by Mr. J. C. Rives, of Paterson, New-Jersey. It spins a greater quantity of yarn in less time, and uses less power than the old spinning frame; but whether it will supersede our use is by no means a settled point."

NOVEL AND INTERESTING EXCURSION.—We learn from the Northampton Gazette that the combined forces of the Senior and Junior Classes of Amherst College, at about half past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 2d ult., started for Boston, Mass., in company with Mr. Horatio Greenleaf, of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. George Loring, of Worcester, who accompanied them. They were to remain in Boston until Saturday morning, when they were to return to Amherst.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of the Union, which I communicated to you, did not meet with any opposition, and I am glad to see that it has been well received.

THE suppression of the speech of Mr. J. C. Rives, by the Editors of